

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

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EIGHTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1892.

NUMBER 35.

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Some Easy Catches.

A young lady was once talking with a very young and very smart man, who was inclined to air his knowledge of the languages a little beyond what she felt that modesty required. She therefore said to him, with an air of deference to his superior attainments:

"You are a Latin scholar. I wish you would tell me how to pronounce the word 'so-met-i-mes.'"

The youth, with an air of kindly patronage, replied: "I have not met the word in my Latin reading, but I should have no hesitation in saying that it should be pronounced 'so-met-i-mes,' (giving it four syllables, the accent on the second).

"Thank you for telling me," replied the girl demurely. "I have always heard it pronounced 'sometimes,' but if you say the other way that must be right."

This is similar to the perhaps familiar catch of the pronunciation of 'bac-kache,' which will often surprise the uninitiated by proving it to be only backache. It also reminds one of a question printed some years since as the way of spelling "need"—to need bread. The average person will reply "k-ne-a-d, of course," but the answer will be "that is the way to spell knead dough, but not to need bread."

A young lady recently misled a family in a most heartless way. She remarked: "I had a letter today, and how do you imagine the little preposition 'to' was used?"

"Too," suggested mamma.

"Two," suggested papa.

"Tew," "teu," "tu," ventured various voices.

Lily, who was much engaged with her French lessons just then, suggested "tout," and Tom, in derision, improved upon that with "tuene," declaring that must be right in order to rhyme with "queue."

"All wrong," exclaimed the young lady when the alphabet and their ingenuity were well exhausted.

Just then Teddy, who had been soberly absorbed in his bread and honey, and who was in his first term at school, and wrestling with the problem of words in two letters raised his head, and, with an air of decision and importance, gravely spelled "To, to."

"Yes," cried the young lady with a peal of laughter.

"Why," exclaimed the others in dismayed chorus, "that is the right way to spell it!"

"Exactly," she replied, "and that is the way my correspondent spelled it. You do not suppose I correspond with persons who can not spell 'to' correctly, do you?"

Election Scenes in Nicholas.

There are many queer and funny stories told on voters who for the first time were called upon to exercise their rights in the new way. Any number of voters folded their ballots without marking them at all. One good Nicholas county Republican got so excited when he saw the Democratic rooster on his ballot that he took up the little rubber stamp and struck him in the face. He wanted to go back after he had found out what he had done, but he could not—he had cast his first Democratic vote. Another voter wanted to "kill" the Democratic candidate for constable in the Carlisle precinct, so he took great delight in "scratching" him by putting a cross mark opposite the candidate's name and deposited his ballot. When he found out what he had done he bumped his head against the wall. A candidate for constable outside of Carlisle wrote his name at the bottom of his ballot so everybody might know how he voted. He lost his own support. One of the largest farmers in the county indignantly refused the proffered instructions of the election officers, stamped the cross on the back of his ballot and saw the same put in the waste basket without a murmur.—Carlisle Mercury.

The Judiciary Alone.

The judiciary is the only branch of the government which will remain under the control of the Republican party after the 4th of March next. United States judges are appointed for life, subject to the privilege of voluntary retirement on full pay after reaching the age of seventy years, provided they have been in service ten years. The district and circuit judges are, as a rule, Republican,

and it is unlikely that there will be a sufficient number of vacancies during the next four years to enable Mr. Cleveland, by new appointments, to give the Democratic party a majority of these positions. Nor is there any probability that the next administration will have an opportunity to make the United States supreme court Democratic. As this is the court of final resort on all questions of constitutional or federal law the political predilections of its justices may at any time become a matter of importance, though the freedom of the court from influence by considerations extraneous to the legal points at issue in any case before it is conceded.

The places on the supreme bench which it is more likely Mr. Cleveland will have an opportunity to fill during the next four years (if there may be any vacancies at all), are at present occupied by Democrats, Justices Field and Lamar. Chief Justice Fuller is the only other Democrat on the bench. The remaining six members are Republicans, and, except Justice Blatchford, none of them is within five years of the age at which he may retire on full pay. Justice Blatchford is in vigorous health, and as he likes his work he is in no hurry to take advantage of the opportunity the law affords him, he having served ten years last spring. The other five members of the court—Justices Harlan, Gray, Brown, Brewer and Shiras—are men hardly past middle age, and so far as appearances go are each good for a decade of service yet.

Capt. James Blackburn.

We hope to see Capt. James Blackburn appointed collector for the Lexington, Ky., district. In 1885 Capt. Blackburn was an applicant for the position, and his appointment had been, as we are informed, agreed upon and his commission made out, but because of the publication of the contents of a letter which purported to have been written by him to his wife while he was in the Confederate army, the President deemed his appointment at that time inadvisable, and the appointment was revoked. The revocation of his appointment was humiliating to Capt. Blackburn and a great disappointment to his friends. Though humiliated and disappointed Capt. Blackburn remained the earnest and faithful worker for the cause of Democracy that he had been from his early manhood. In 1888 Capt. Blackburn showed his political patriotism by taking the stump in this state and giving of his time advocating the re-election of Cleveland. In the campaign just closed he took an active and laborious part—going through the mountains of Eastern Kentucky—in the stronghold of Republicanism, preaching Grover Cleveland and tariff reform. More than twenty-seven years have past since the rebellion closed and it seems now that these years are sufficient to obliterate any intemperate declarations that a young and impulsive man may have made in a letter to a young and handsome wife. We are satisfied that Capt. Blackburn will not ask for the appointment, but we hope his distinguished congressman will do it, and his appointment in 1893 would be accepted by his many friends as the righting of what they believed was a wrong in 1885. Capt. Blackburn comes fully up to the Jeffersonian standard, and deserves the reward of the faithful.—Catlettsburg Democrat.

The Biggest and Best Ratification

According to the newspaper reports, Lexington last week had the biggest and best ratification of Democratic success yet held in the state. The procession of floats, cavalry, infantry, etc., was over a mile in length, and the banners contained many inspiring inscriptions. Hazel Green was well represented in the person of a former resident, as the following, clipped from the Press, will show:

After this came the beautiful float gotten up by Miss Mollie Douglass, and representing the forty-four states with forty-four beautiful, winsome lasses. Two beautiful banners were supported in the center. One bore the likeness of Grover Cleveland and the inscription, "The People's Choice." Another bore the inscription, "America, the Land of the Free."

These banners were afterward presented at Woodland Park to the chairman of the Democratic club on behalf of Miss Douglass and the young ladies, by Miss Mary McNamara and Mattie Bonnell, two beautiful young girls.

Take THE HERALD and be happy. \$1.

Death of Col. Laban T. Moore.

Col. L. T. Moore died Wednesday night (10th inst.) of pneumonia after an illness of several weeks. Though not unexpected by those that were aware of his condition, it was a great surprise to his many friends.

Laban T. Moore was born in Wayne county, W. Va., about 65 years ago his father being Fred Moore one of the pioneers of the Sandy valley. He entered Marietta college at an early age and there obtained his education.

He studied law under Judge R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and completed his law education in Transylvania university of Lexington. He settled in Louisa when 22 years of age, and for eight years practiced his profession there.

He was nominated for congress when 33 years old by the Whig party and defeated Judge Wm. Moore, the Democratic candidate. His work in congress was marked for its thoughtfulness, and through the dark and unsettled hours just preceding the great civil war, he was one of the few men representing southern states that advocated peace at any cost.

When the news came that Fort Sumpter had been captured, Col. Moore was the first to attempt the organization of troops in Northeastern Kentucky. He succeeded in getting together enough men to form the 14th Kentucky infantry, which served with distinction throughout the war.

Mr. Moore's tastes were not military, however, and he early resigned his position as colonel of the 14th infantry and returned to his home which some years before had been moved to Catlettsburg. He resumed the practice of law only leaving it when elected to the state senate in 1881, where he served until 1885. Five years later he was elected by an almost unanimous vote as member of the constitutional convention from this district.

When quite young Col. Moore married a daughter of John Everett, of Cabel county, W. Va., who together with four grown children survive him.

Col. Moore had a host of friends and but few, if any, enemies. He was popular with every class of people and his death will leave a vacancy that will not be easily filled.—Catlettsburg Chronicle.

Triumphant Democracy.

The next President will be a Democrat.

Grover Cleveland is elected.

The people have triumphed over the plutocracy. Men are stronger than money. The "hidden and abhorrent forces of corruption" have not prevailed over the intelligence and virtue of the voters.

The world told the protected monopolists and their political agents that money cannot stop a landslide nor block an avalanche.

The election has proved to be a landslide, an avalanche, a cyclone, a tidal wave—everything that typifies irresistible power.

The overtaxed, insulted, defied people have risen in their might and overwhelmed the Republican party.

The voters have entered final judgment upon the verdict twice rendered by them in condemnation of the Republican policy and practices. The issues in a national election have never been more thoroughly debated or more generally understood. The will of the people must now become the law of the land. To defy them further, as the Republican senate and administration have done for two years past, would be moral treason.

It is a great victory, well and worthily won. The Democratic party displayed the courage of its convictions in the nomination for president. It wanted Grover Cleveland as its candidate and it nominated him. It believed in its principles and boldly declared them.

Courage and honesty have won. Long live the Republic.—N. Y. World.

Too Inquisitive.

Customer—I want to look at some fur trimmings, please.

Clerk—What fur, please?

Customer (in high dudgeon)—I want it for a dress, but I don't see what difference it can make to you.

The Democrats who have been lead into the third party foolishly should hasten to get back to their old places. The Democratic party is now strong enough to fight all comers.